



## ONE STANDARD.

**Secretary Carlisle Declares Against Silver as Primary Money.**

Continued from Second Column, First Page)

was distinctly recommended in two reports of the secretary of the treasury and the director of the mint, and it was officially printed and laid on the desks of members of the house and of the senate thirteen different times before the final vote was taken on it. It was read at length in the open senate several times, and in the house at least once, as shown by the record; it was read in the committee seven times and in the discussion upon it in the house fifty-sixty-six columns of *The Congressional Globe*, and in the Senate seventy-eight columns. As first reported to the senate and passed by that body in January, 1871, the bill did not provide for the coining of any silver dollar whatever, but expressly limited the coining of that metal to subsidiary pieces—half dollars, quarters and dimes. In this form, without any provision for the coining of any kind of silver dollar, the bill was passed in the house on the 10th day of January, 1871, upon the call of the yeas and nays, and the record shows that the two senators from Kentucky, Hon. Garrett Davis and Hon. Thomas C. McCreary, the distinguished democratic senator from Ohio, Hon. Allen G. Thurman; the present senator from Nevada, Hon. William M. Stewart, together with all the other senators from the Pacific slope, voted in the affirmative, while Senator Seward, Senator Morrill and twelve others voted in the negative. The reason given by Mr. Stewart for voting against the bill was that the senate had, in obedience to the demands of the senators from the Pacific coast, so amended the bill, after it was reported from the committee, as to abolish the charge of one-fifth of one per cent for coining gold, thus making the coining of that metal entirely free. The bill went to the house of representatives, but it was not discussed during that congress, and at the first session of the next congress, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, introduced it in the house, and it was referred to a committee. So far as the coining of the silver dollar was affected, the bill introduced by him was precisely the same as the one that has passed the senate—that is, it made no provision for the coining of any kind of silver dollar when the bill was finally reported back from the committee to the house it was so amended as to provide for the coining of a subsidiary piece to be called a dollar, and to contain 34 grains of standard silver, the same as the French 5-franc piece, and it was to be a legal tender to the extent of \$5, and no more. In this form it passed the house by a very large majority—in fact, the opposition to it was so weak that the yeas and nays were not even called. The senate, however, did not concur in this subsidiary and substituted for it another subsidiary coin, called the trade dollar, containing 42 grains of standard silver, and provided that it should be a legal tender to the amount of \$5, and no more. A committee of conference was appointed, and the bill became a law by the approval of President Grant on the 12th day of February, 1873. This brief historical statement of the proceedings, which is fully sustained by the official record, shows that it was well known in 1873 that the old standard silver dollar of 41½ grains was not to be thereafter coined at our mints, and that the only difference of opinion that ever existed, even temporarily, between the senate and house was whether they would substitute in its place a subsidiary coin containing 34 grains of silver. No proposition was made in either body to continue the coining of the old dollar, or to make any silver coin the unit of value or a full legal tender in the payment of debts.

The plain truth is that this act of 1873, which has been the subject of so much misapprehension and denunciation, was simply a legal recognition of a monetary condition which had existed in fact in this country for about thirty-five years, or ever since a short time after the passage of the coining laws of France about the year 1800, until after the passage of the Bland-Allison act in 1873, no silver dollars were in circulation in this country, and our whole currency consisted of gold coins and bank notes, except from 1862 to 1868, when our active circulation, outside of California and its neighboring territory, was all paper. There was during the latter period about \$25,000,000 in gold in circulation on the Pacific coast, and the United States was collecting customs duty in gold and using it in the payment of interest on the public debt, but there was no silver in circulation anywhere in this country, not even the light-weight subsidiary coins. The value of the United States note or greenback was always measured by gold and not by silver, and commodities had a gold price and a paper price, but never a silver price, because silver, except half dollars, quarters and dimes, could not be had at any time before the act of 1853 had been put into use here for more than twenty years before the commencement of the war, and even these subsidiary coins had not been used for eleven years prior to 1873. Our own monetary history had already furnished the two most striking illustrations of the operation of the natural law under which the coins which are over valued by statute always drive out of circulation the coins which are under valued. Our own experience had again demonstrated what the history of the world already showed—that whenever a coining law of any country permits the free coining of both metals with full legal tender qualities at a ratio which does not conform substantially to their intrinsic or commercial ratio in the markets of the world, both kinds of coin cannot be kept in circulation at the same time. The reason is that, both being full legal tender, the less valuable coin will always tend to making payments, and will become the sole measure of value, and the most valuable will be hoarded or sent out of the country into the markets where its real value can be obtained.

### Our Coinage Legislation.

"Our first coining law was passed in 1822, and it provided for full legal tender gold and silver coins at the ratio of 15 to 1; that is to say, fifteen pounds of silver were to be considered as equal in value to one pound of gold, and the weights of the coins were adjusted to that rule. In deciding upon that ratio, Mr. Hamilton, who recommended it, now the comptroller which adopted it, supposed they were arbitrarily establishing the relative values of the two metals, for no legislative authority could do that, but it was supposed that they were simply adopting and utilizing in the statute law the existing intrinsic or commercial ratio between them. A brief experience, however, showed that the ratio had been made, and the result followed. It soon became evident that fifteen pounds of silver were not, in fact, equal in value to one pound of gold, and that no matter what words were printed in the statute book the people in the transaction of their business, wholly disregarded the legal ratio and created the metals according to their relative commercial value, and that they would not exchange one pound of gold for fifteen pounds of silver, either in coin or bullion, for gold coins as money, the amount of bullion in the coin was worth in the market more than the coin itself. In short, silver had been over-valued and gold had been under-valued in the law, and the consequence was that by the year 1832 gold had disappeared from the country, and from that time on until after the passage of the act of 1834 the United States had practically silver monometallic coin. May, 1834, the government stopped the coining of the silver dollar, and during a period of thirty-one years thereafter not a single standard silver dollar was coined at the mints of the

United States; but, under the act of 1832, the subsidiary coins were of full weight as compared with the dollar and were legal tender, and these coins, with Spanish dollars, French crowns or 5-franc pieces, and bank notes constituted our circulated medium. Gold having disappeared from circulation, congress determined, in 1834, to bring it back by changing the ratio. The act of 1834, supplemented by the act of 1837, provided that the legal ratio should be 16 to 1; that is, that sixteen pounds of silver in the coins should be equal to one pound of gold in the coins, and the effect of this was to drive silver out of circulation and substitute gold in its place, because silver was undervalued and gold was overvalued in the statute. One pound of gold, coined or uncoined, was not, in fact, worth actually over commercially sixteen pounds of silver coined.

Therefore the coins of the two metals could not circulate together with that ratio. The authors and supporters of this law well knew what the effect of such a legal ratio would be, in case it did not conform to the commercial ratio, but that ratio. The authors and supporters of gold to the circulation, and all other considerations were subordinated to that. Doubtless many of them still believed that the so-called double standard could be maintained, and that the coins of the two metals could be kept in circulation together at the new ratio; but they were mistaken. Silver went out and gold came in. The gold basis was established in 1834, by the practical operation of the ratio, just as completely and effectually as if it had been expressly declared in the statute. Here, then, were two experiments in the free coining of the two metals in the country, coincident in a period of eighty-one years, at least, nearly corresponding to the real relative values in the commercial world, and they both failed—in one case because silver was over-valued, and in the other case because gold was over-valued. A very small percentage of difference between the legal ratio and the commercial ratio has always been found difficult in modern times to drive the undervalued metal entirely out and substitute the other, or paper based upon the other, in its place, and no congress or parliament could have given us a better proof of this by this condition of affairs? Noboddy except the holders of gold and the owners of silver mines, the holders of silver bullion and the brokers and speculators in the stocks of silver mining companies. The people who owe debts and are unable to pay them would be the ones to suffer most, while the people who owe no debts and have money on hand would be the ones to profit most. Every man in debt would be obliged to pay it promptly when due; those who were not in debt would not be compelled to do as long as the present system exists. But if the present system is to be abolished, so that private individuals and corporations may have their own bullion coined at the public expense, and consequently the government would cause an increased demand for currency at the very time when it could not be obtained, and thus the difficulty of the situation would be increased by both causes. The banks would be compelled to either suspend payments themselves or drive their customers, who are generally business men, to labor and commodity—into bankruptcy at once. Who would profit by this condition of affairs? 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## TO HER DEAD HEROES

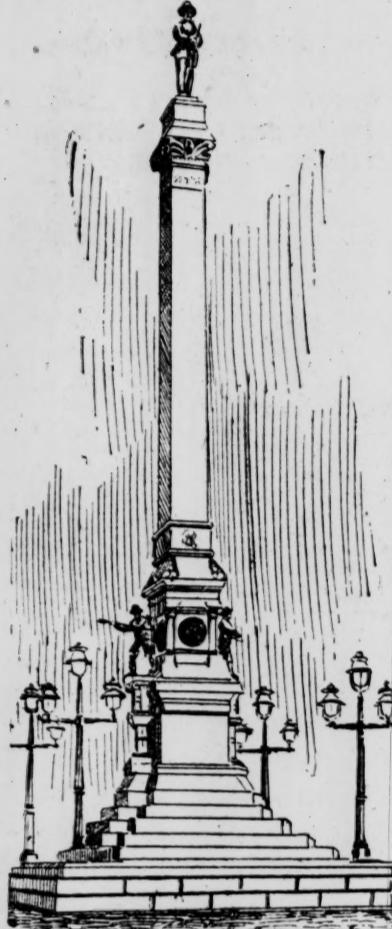
North Carolina Unveils a Beautiful Monument to the Confederate Soldiers.

RALEIGH CROWDED WITH VISITORS

A [Granddaughter of Stonewall] Jackson Pulled the Cord Which Releases the Drapery from the Shaft.

Raleigh, N. C., May 20.—(Special)—Today witnessed the largest assembly of people ever known in North Carolina. The unveiling of the confederate monument was the event. Fifteen thousand people came in on the trains and 5,000 by conveyances. The weather was perfect and the occasion was unmarked by any accident.

The procession moved at 12:45 o'clock. At its head was the Ladies' Monumental Association, through whose efforts the monument was built. As guests of this association were Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and the widow of General D. H. Hill. The



### NORTH CAROLINA'S TRIBUTE.

Speakers of the day followed, as well as many other prominent persons, all under escort of marshals. Chief Marshal O. J. Carroll rode next with a large staff of assistants, mainly veterans, a number of whom wore their old uniforms. A brigade of the State Guard, under command of General W. Cotton, was the first division. There was great cheering of the second division of the great parade. This was composed of ex-confederate veterans, 3,000 strong, commanded by Colonel Thomas S. Kinston. It was headed by A. P. Hill camp, of Petersburg, Va. Five hundred of the veterans carried national flags. Seventeen war flags were carried. Some were shreds and tatters.

The city was decorated along the entire route of march.

The exercises at the monument began at 2 o'clock. The crush was great. The speakers' stand was tastefully decorated with the confederate colors, as was also the capitol. The procession passed by the executive mansion, where Governor Carr and staff saluted it.

The chief marshal introduced the chaplain of the day, Rev. Dr. Bennett Sturz, who offered prayer. Captain Samuel A. Ashe bade the visitors welcome. The oration by Hon. Alfred Moore Waddell followed and was of an hour's length. There was intense expectation as little Julia Jackson Christian, the eight-year-old granddaughter of General Stonewall Jackson, stepped to the base of the monument. At 2:45 o'clock the curtain fell, the drapery fell easily and gracefully, and the beautiful structure stood revealed. There was a great shout when the veil fell and an instant later the Wilmington division of the naval reserve fired a governor's salute of seventeen guns. Ex-Governor Holt then spoke and was followed by ex-Congressman W. H. Cowles. The speeches were all intensely southern in tone and yet full of loyalty to the union.

The closing exercises of this memorable day. The troops passed in review before the monument. The veterans were in many cases nearly overcome by emotion. This evening there was a concert, followed by a ball, in which all parts of the south were brilliantly represented. Among the number was Miss Anita Muldoon, of Louisville, Ky., daughter of Colonel M. Muldoon, designer and builder of the monument.

**WILL BE TURNED DOWN.**  
Union Seminary Men Not Popular with Presbyterians.

## WENT THROUGH FIRE

J. B. King Risks His Life to Save His Children.

## BADLY BURNED IN THE ATTEMPT

He Made Three Trips Into the House Through the Flames and Smoke. The Athens Law School.

Athens, Ga., May 20.—(Special)—Mr. J. B. King, living in Clarkesboro district, Jackson county, near Athens, had a thrilling experience last night with the fire which destroyed his house.

He retired early last night, after seeing his six little children safely in bed, and all went well until about 11 o'clock, when he was suddenly awakened with a sense of intense suffocation. It took but a moment for him to realize that his house was on fire.

He awoke his wife at once and with some difficulty succeeded in getting her safely out of the house. He then made his way, with great difficulty, to the rooms in which his little ones were sleeping. The rooms were found to be in flames and the very beds on which the children were lying were ablaze.

Mr. King went through fire, however, to save his children. He carried two of them out safely and then went back after two more. The flames were gaining headway and he could hardly get the next two out.

He again headed back to the room where his two, but the boy and devilish father did so. In this work of rescuing his children he was burned about the hands and face and several of the children were burned, but not seriously.

Mr. King is a poor man. He lost all his furniture, his house and his corn and meat. Not enough clothes were saved with which to cover the little children. His kind neighbors and sympathetic friends will help him all they can.

The cause of the fire is unknown, although many believe it to have been the work of an incendiary. One thing is certain, if it should turn out to be incendiary the life of the incendiary would be quite valuable in that neighborhood.

## Law Class Speakers.

The commencement speakers of the University law school will be announced tomorrow morning at prayers by Chancellor Boggs. Professors Cobb and Morris have had remarkable success in teaching their students in law this season and many able young lawyers will be graduated next month.

The successful students who bear off these honors are Mr. Walter P. Warren, of Atlanta, and M. Eugene Dodd, of Ford, Ga.

It is rumored that Mr. Thomas P. Vincent, a prominent business man, will be a candidate for mayor of Athens next fall.

Leutemann Brown went over to Atlanta to take report to Governor Atkinson.

Hon. R. B. Russell, of Winder, in Athens today.

The funeral of Mr. W. O. Cooper was conducted yesterday morning by Rev. S. R. England, pastor of Oconee street church, and the remains were buried with Masonic honors.

## IT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

The Committee in Regard to the Account of Venable Bros., Reports.

The committee composed of Messrs. Waldo, Wilson and Welch, which was appointed some time ago by the board of county commissioners to report as to the relative standing financially of the county and Messrs. Venable, sent its report last night, and, from what the members would say, Venable Bros. are ahead of the county a small amount, which is placed to the account of advances made for taxes and for tractage. On the other hand, it is stated that figured another way the county owed the Messrs. Venable.

The committee of the board that received the report, which was a lengthy one, was composed of Messrs. Adair, Brown and Spalding.

The appointment of the committee was brought about by a resolution of Commissioner Adair. This resolution was to the effect that the agreement between Messrs. Venable and the county was that no rock was to be paid for until it was laid. Mr. Adair suggested that no understanding that Venable Bros. had been paid for rock before it was laid and had overdrawn on account of the rock which was still unused.

The committee of the board will meet again as soon as Messrs. Venable are ready to, reply to the report. An effort was made to see Mr. W. H. Venable last night, but it was stated that he was in Stone Mountain.

## ALUMNI TO MEET.

The Graduates of the University to Meet and Reorganize.

The alumni association of the University of Georgia is to be reorganized.

A call has been issued by President N. J. Hammond, and all of the alumni are requested to meet in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association at 8 o'clock Friday night. For some years there has been an organization here, but during the last two years it has been in a dormant condition.

The reorganization of the association will be of great interest to the number of old college men in the city.

The following is the call:

"The alumni and the matriculates of the University of Georgia resident in this country are requested to meet at the Young Men's Christian Association at 8 o'clock on Friday night, the 24th instant, to consider matters pertinent to the business of the Alumni Association of Atlanta.

"N. J. HAMMOND, Chairman."

THE ROYAL was found to be a perfectly pure tartrate baking powder, the highest in leavening strength. It was, in fact, the best powder analyzed.

GEORGE F. PAYNE,  
State Chemist, Georgia.

DELICATE GRAHAM BREAD (For invalids)—One pint rye flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint flour, 1 teaspoonful salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint milk, 2 eggs, 1 tablespoonful Royal Baking Powder. Sift all well together, adding coarse bran left in sieve. Add 1/2 pint milk. Mix quickly into smooth, soft dough. Bake in 2 small greased tins, 15 minutes. Protect with paper 10 minutes.

RYE BREAD—One pint rye flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint corn meal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint flour, 1 teaspoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 tablespoonful Royal Baking Powder. Sift all well together, adding 1/2 pint milk. Sift together rye flour, corn meal, flour, sugar, salt and powder; rub in lard cold; add milk; mix into smooth batter, as for cake; pour into a greased baking tin, just touching (in rows evenly), wash over with milk, bake in fairly hot oven 25 minutes. Wash them over again with milk when taken from oven.

FRENCH ROLLS—One pint Graham flour, 1 pint rye flour, 1/2 pint corn meal, 1/2 pint flour, 1/2 pint milk, 2 tablespoonsful butter, 3 eggs, 1/2 pint milk. Sift together flour, rye flour, corn meal, flour, sugar, salt and powder; rub in butter cold; add beaten eggs, milk, oil, yeast, 1/2 cupful water; mix into smooth dough, turn out and form into round balls, cover with cloth, let rise, turn out, roll out and form into round shape and size of large fingers. Lay them on baking sheet so they

will not touch. Wash their surfaces with soft brush dipped in milk to glaze them. Bake in hot oven from 10 to 12 minutes.

LUNCH ROLLS—One quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 2 teaspoonsful Royal Baking Powder, 1 tablespoonful lard, 1 pint milk. Sift together flour, salt, sugar, powder; rub in lard cold; add milk; mix into smooth dough to be easily handled. Flour the board, turn out dough, give 1 or 2 kneadings to give it smoothness. Roll out little over  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, cut into small squares, 2 1/2 inches in diameter; lay them on a greased baking tin, just touching (in rows evenly), wash over with milk, bake in fairly hot oven 25 minutes. Wash them over again with milk when taken from oven.

The report of the committees on Sunday schools, which is an elaborate paper, was presented by Hon. H. H. Boquie.

MISS ROMARE's Recital Tonight, Frey & Bradley's Recital Hall.

A Cigarette Factory Burned.

Savannah, Ga., May 20.—The Estenito cigarette factory in this city was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

DELICATE GRAHAM BREAD (For invalids)—One pint rye flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint flour, 1/2 pint corn meal, 1/2 pint flour, 1/2 pint milk, 2 eggs, 1/2 pint milk, 1/2 pint oil, 1/2 pint water, 1/2 cupful honey, 1/2 teaspoonful Royal Baking Powder. Sift all well together, adding coarse bran left in sieve. Add 1/2 pint milk. Mix quickly into smooth, soft dough. Turn out, roll out and form into round shape and size of large fingers. Lay them on baking sheet so they

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## THE ATLANTAS GO UP

The New Orleans Team Comes to the Gate City and Drops the First Game.

### IT PUTS ATLANTA UP IN THE FRONT

Memphis Goes Down Before Chattanooga and Nashville Wins from Montgomery. Games Played Elsewhere.

#### Southern Association Standing.

| CLUBS.       | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Per Ct. |
|--------------|---------|------|-------|---------|
| Memphis.     | 18      | 12   | 6     | .666    |
| Nashville.   | 18      | 13   | 5     | .722    |
| Atlanta.     | 19      | 12   | 7     | .632    |
| Evansville.  | 11      | 7    | 4     | .636    |
| Little Rock. | 17      | 8    | 9     | .529    |
| Montgomery.  | 18      | 7    | 12    | .389    |
| New Orleans. | 18      | 6    | 12    | .333    |
| Chattanooga. | 17      | 3    | 14    | .176    |

#### National League Standing.

| CLUBS.        | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Per Ct. |
|---------------|---------|------|-------|---------|
| Pittsburgh.   | 33      | 16   | 7     | .696    |
| Chicago.      | 24      | 15   | 9     | .666    |
| Philadelphia. | 25      | 15   | 9     | .600    |
| Baltimore.    | 25      | 12   | 13    | .480    |
| Cleveland.    | 22      | 12   | 10    | .545    |
| Philadelphia. | 20      | 10   | 10    | .500    |
| New York.     | 20      | 10   | 10    | .500    |
| Baltimore.    | 17      | 8    | 9     | .476    |
| St. Louis.    | 25      | 10   | 15    | .400    |
| Brooklyn.     | 20      | 7    | 13    | .350    |
| Washington.   | 21      | 6    | 14    | .286    |
| Louisville.   | 20      | 5    | 15    | .250    |

New Orleans, led by Ab Powell, one of the best baseball managers in the southern association, put in facets at Athletic park yesterday, and were greeted by a large crowd.

Two or three old-time favorites made up the people who were out to look at the players. These were before Mr. Powell, who has many friends in Atlanta. Billy York, who has a friend on every block in the city, and Dowie. The new men showed up well, too, and made a good impression on the spectators before the game began. In the game, too, they did fine work. York eclipsed all previous playing, notwithstanding the fact that he had only two chances. But those chances were of that kind that nine players out of ten would have fallen down on. Gonding, the new catcher that New Orleans found—and it was a find of the most valuable kind—showed the making of a great backstop, while Ely, the kid pitcher, gave up good work and did well.

Manager Knowles gave Wynne to the public for the first time and the pitcher did some fine work. His work was better than his support, and in the fifth Wood was placed in the center. The youngster did some fine work, allowing only three hits in the four innings. The score was:

|             |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| Atlanta.    | ab. r. sh. sh. po. a. e. |
| Goodenough. | 5 2 3 0 0 2 0 0          |
| Delehanty.  | 5 1 2 0 1 0 3 0          |
| Knowles.    | 1 2 0 1 0 5 4 0          |
| Armstrong.  | 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0          |
| Hornung.    | 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0          |
| Middle.     | 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0          |
| Smith.      | 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0          |
| Wynne.      | 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0          |
| Callahan.   | 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0          |
| Wood.       | 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0          |

Totals. . . . . 39 12 1 27 16 2

Score by innings: 0 2 1 5 0 0 0 1 0

Atlanta. . . . . 0 2 1 5 0 0 0 1 0

New Orleans. . . . . 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Summary—Earned runs, Atlanta, 5; New Orleans, 4; two-base hits, Delehanty, Hornung, Stafford, three-base hits, Callahan, Knowles, 2; Goodenough; home runs, Friel, stolen bases, Delehanty; McFadden, 2; Ely, 1; Smith, 1; Delahanty to Knowles; 1; McFadden, 2; Ely, 1; Wood, 1; off Ely, 2; hit by pitcher, Wood, 1; struck out, by Wynne, 2; by Wood, 3; by Ely, 6; left on bases, Atlanta, 10; New Orleans, 10. Time, 1:45. Umpire, Clarke.

#### The Game Today.

The same teams will meet this afternoon and it will be a game worth seeing. Silver Braum will be in the box for the visitors, and that means that the hits are going to be at a premium. The two teams will be:

Atlanta. . . . . Position. New Orleans. Callahan. . . . . pitcher. Braun Armstrong. . . . . catcher. Griffin Kinnard. . . . . base. Hunnington. DeLahanty. . . . . second base. Dowie Oxford. . . . . third base. Dowie Smith. . . . . short stop. McCormick. Friel. . . . . first field. Powell. Goodenough. . . . . center field. Hornung. . . . . right field. . . . . Nie. . . . .

Nashville Wins from Montgomery.

Nashville, Tenn., May 20.—One thousand people saw Nashville defeat Montgomery in an uninterrupted game today. The result was by a superior battery. Montgomery tried three pitchers, but Claussen was the only one who proved at all effective. Moran was very wild, and a majority of Montgomery's runs were the result of bases on balls. Score: 18-4.

R. H. E. Chattanooga Down Memphis.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 20.—In the opening game between Chattanooga and Memphis the tallenders turned the tables on the invaders, scoring 19 to 10. Chattanooga's favorite, the lone outperformer, the visitors all around, getting ten hits off Gillen's delivery. The attendance was small, owing to Chattanooga's persistent ill luck, Score: 18-4.

R. H. E. Batteries—Moran and Trout, Bailey, Maylony, Claussen and Rappold. Umpire, Ward.

ATHENS WINS AGAIN.

Athens, Ga., May 20.—(Special)—The second game of the Sewannee Varsity series

was played here this afternoon in the presence of 1,000 people. The game resulted in a victory for the Varsity team by a score of 22 to 15.

#### National League Games.

At Pittsburgh—R. H. E.  
Pittsburgh. . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2 6 11 1  
Washington. . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 5 10 2  
Batteries—Hawley and Kinslow; Mercer and McGuire. At Chicago—

R. H. E.  
Chicago. . . . . 0 3 2 0 3 5 7 1 24 11 1  
Philadelphia. . . . . 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 6 10 12 2  
Batteries—Griffith and Kittridge; Carsey and Clements.

Following games postponed on account of rain: At Cleveland, Cleveland vs. Brooklyn; at St. Louis, St. Louis vs. New York; at Cincinnati, Cincinnati vs. Boston; at Louisville, Louisville vs. Baltimore.

#### FOR THE MISSIONS.

A Day of Interesting Reports and Addresses at Greensboro.

Greensboro, Ga., May 20.—(Special)—The Woman's Missionary conference reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning, the devotional exercises being conducted by Mrs. John Turner of Sparta, daughter of the late Bishop Pierce.

Miss Lovejoy, the president, stated at the opening of the business session that she felt deeply impressed that as a result of this meeting a missionary would be sent forth from the North Georgia conference.

Rev. W. P. Lovejoy, of Athens; J. B. Holland, of White Plains, and J. H. Gamble, pastor of the Baptist church here, were presented to the conference.

Miss Lovejoy made a report talk full of encouragement to the ladies.

Dr. J. H. Gambrel added a few words to what Mr. Lovejoy had said. He said he believed the women should be left free to read the scriptures and we might count upon their loyalty to God for the results.

"I say to the men: 'Attend to your business and let the women alone.' He encouraged the women to continue fervent and zealous, paying no attention to the legends with which they were presented.

The gavel used by Mrs. President Lovejoy, she stated this morning, was the one presented to the society in 1878 by Rev. J. S. Stewart at the first meeting ever held of the society.

A committee on by-laws was announced by the president as follows: Miss Alice Stewart, chairman; Miss Salie Garvin, Mrs. C. G. Goodrich, Mrs. E. A. Gray. They will report at the next annual conference.

Resolutions were read expressing the deep sympathy of the conference for Dr. Callaway, now so critically ill at his home in Oxford; also for Miss Hattie Gibbons, secretary, who has a friend on every block in the city, and Dowie. The new men showed up well, too, and made a good impression on the spectators before the game began. In the game, too, they did fine work. York eclipsed all previous playing, notwithstanding the fact that he had only two chances. But those chances were of that kind that nine players out of ten would have fallen down on. Gonding, the new catcher that New Orleans found—and it was a find of the most valuable kind—showed the making of a great backstop, while Ely, the kid pitcher, gave up good work and did well.

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| Middle.     | 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0          |
| Smith.      | 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0          |
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| Wood.       | 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0          |

Totals. . . . . 39 12 1 27 16 2

Score by innings: 0 2 1 5 0 0 0 1 0

Atlanta. . . . . 0 2 1 5 0 0 0 1 0

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Summary—Earned runs, Atlanta, 5; New Orleans, 4; two-base hits, Delahanty, Hornung, Stafford, three-base hits, Callahan, Knowles, 2; Goodenough; home runs, Friel, stolen bases, Delahanty; McFadden, 2; Ely, 1; Smith, 1; Delahanty to Knowles; 1; McFadden, 2; Ely, 1; Wood, 1; off Ely, 2; hit by pitcher, Wood, 1; struck out, by Wynne, 2; by Wood, 3; by Ely, 6; left on bases, Atlanta, 10; New Orleans, 10. Time, 1:45. Umpire, Clarke.

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## VISIT TO THE PARK!

### The Washington Ladies Driven to the Exposition.

#### ENTERTAINED BY ATLANTA LADIES

They Will Attend the Meeting of the Woman's Board Today—Exposition News of Interest.

The party of ladies from Washington, who are in the city as representatives of the international and interstate committees of the exposition in the District of Columbia, visited the ladies of the woman's department at exposition headquarters yesterday morning.

The party is composed of representative ladies and they are doing all in their power to make the exposition, especially the woman's department, a brilliant success.

The ladies come to Atlanta for two purposes: To become personally acquainted with the president, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, and the secretary, Mrs. A. B. Steele, and also to acquire any information about the woman's department with which they were not familiar.

After lunch, the ladies were driven about the city, visiting the various points of interest, including the exposition grounds and Brookwood, the beautiful country home of Mrs. Joseph Thompson.

Last evening they were entertained by Mrs. S. M. Imman at her beautiful home on Peachtree street. The occasion was a most delightful one. It was an informal "at home," and a number of friends were present.

The ladies will meet with the board of lady managers of the exposition at 10:30 o'clock this morning at exposition headquarters, after which they will be entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Thompson.

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# 12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 21, 1895.

## A Plan and Its Purpose.

It is very apparent from what we can gather from reliable sources that the Memphis convention in its clamor for "sound money" will undoubtedly be given a turn in the direction of a state bank currency. There seems to be a preconcerted movement to bring this question prominently to the front now. Indeed it seems probable that the keynote of Secretary Carlisle's address before the Memphis convention will be on this line.

The new zeal now being developed in favor of state banks and the readiness with which the anti-silver men grab at this issue and drop the cry of "wildcat" money, shows that they cannot get around the fact that the present financial system is working great harm to the country. The country has been, in season and out of season, strongly opposed to this prohibitory tax, and we would welcome with great pleasure, the renewal of the movement to repeal it, and count on it with much confidence if we thought those back of it were in earnest, but we warn our people to guard against any effort to mislead them and to get them from the real issue for the purpose of dividing the south with the hope of eventually saddling the gold standard upon us.

The democratic party in its platform of 1892 recommended the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks. We elected not only a president but a senate and house, and this was one of the issues involved, but so earnest was the president in his effort to destroy silver and establish the gold standard that he and his lieutenants made that their first consideration, and the repeal bill went to humiliating and overwhelming defeat.

Now if we could not induce a democratic house and senate to pass a bill repealing the 10 per cent tax on state banks what hope is there for us to induce an overwhelming republican house and a republican senate to do so?

While of course we would be gratified to see this prohibitory law repealed—and there is no paper in the country which has more earnestly advocated such repeal than The Constitution—it is not reasonable that we can expect such action from a republican congress, and we are forced to the conclusion that the newly-born enthusiasm arising from certain quarters in behalf of what was only a short while ago termed a "wildcat" currency, grows out of the knowledge that existing conditions render the repeal of the law impossible. If the democrats failed to repeat it when in power, notwithstanding their pledge to do it, is it reasonable to expect that our enemies, who were almost to a man opposed to it as a minority of the fast congress, will do it for us in this congress when they are in an overwhelming majority?

What better proof do the people want that agencies of deception are at work to break the force of the southern demand for currency reform, than that some of the very persons who were most violently opposed to the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks when the democrats were in power, are now, chameleon-like, suddenly changing the color of their skin and posing as advocates of a policy which they propose to use as a weapon to break down the rapidly growing sentiment for currency reform and against the gold standard.

Only a few days ago the "sound money" advocates were demanding a "convertible" dollar—a dollar "intrinsic" worth one hundred cents—a dollar "interchangeable" with every other dollar. They were violent in their opposition to the "54 cent" silver dollar, and they would not be satisfied with anything else but the 200 cent gold dollar. Now since they have done their work of destruction against state bank currency, and since they see that the time is past when it is possible to repeal the prohibitory laws against it, they turn with sudden favor to the object of their recent aversion and propose to coddle it until they can, by using it as a cover, defeat the demand for the restoration of silver. In other words, the money power has killed state banks and it now proposes to use its remains as a weapon with

which to attack other measures of relief. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Let our people look well into the movements of the organized money power for there is trouble ahead if the gold standard is to become a fixture on the country.

## Our Trade with England.

According to a recent bulletin from the federal department of agriculture, we exported to England last year about \$500,000,000 worth of our products and received in return about \$125,000,000 must be paid in advance.

Carriers must keep copies of articles.

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## Mr. Carlisle Now and Mr. Carlisle Then.

The Constitution publishes elsewhere Mr. Carlisle's speech delivered in Covington, Ky., last night. It speaks for itself.

We published Sunday before last the full text of Mr. Carlisle's famous speech delivered in congress in 1878 in which he declared in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver and only qualified his opposition to free coinage by the statement that the owners of all bullion, whether gold or silver, should pay the cost of mintage—a most reasonable statement.

It was in this famous speech that Mr. Carlisle said:

I shall not now enter into an examination of the causes which have combined to depreciate the relative value and to appreciate the value of gold since 1873, but I am one of those who believe that there are transient and temporary causes in the nature and character of the market which have been removed by the separate or united action of the nations most deeply interested in the subject the old ratio of actual and relative value will be re-established on a firmer foundation than ever. I know that the world's stock of the precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will always desire to have the amount of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry.

Georgians are proud of the capital city of the state and the people of Atlanta are ever glad to greet their brethren of other parts of the state. In this case it is the heartiest of welcomes to the knights and to the fair ladies who accompany them.

## Death of the Income Tax.

The income tax law passed by the last congress has, after its second stand before the supreme court of the United States, been declared unconstitutional, and all the steps which have been taken to gather the large revenues which this tax was expected to yield the government will be promptly abandoned.

Thus perishes a measure which has been a leading topic of discussion throughout the country for the past several months, and which, whatever may have been the opinion as to its merits before the first decision of the supreme court, has received universal condemnation since that decision exempted from the operations of the law the tax on incomes derived from rents and from bonds based on public credit. That decision practically emasculated the law and made it an outcast, for under it, incomes from productive investments were forced to bear the burden of taxation, while incomes from indolent and non-productive capital were exempted.

The moving idea that seems to have impelled the statesmen at Washington who framed this law was the repetition of the subject the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy, by legislation and otherwise, from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age.

The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt more sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half of the metallic money in the world. With an ample currency, an industrious and frugal people will speedily rebuild their work of international improvement and repair losses of property, but no amount of industry or economy on the part of the people can create money. When the government creates it, or authorizes it, the citizens may acquire it, but he can do nothing more.

## England's Selfish Interest.

The great moving power of the single gold standard in the world today is the English government. There are two reasons for this. In the first place England is the great creditor nation of the world. The balance of the world owes Great Britain over \$10,000,000,000. Of course it is to the interest of the government to enhance the value of the money in which debts are to be paid, and there is no better way to do it than by insisting upon the gold standard. Then as her debts become due, having increased the purchasing power of money by lessening the amount, she not only gets the interest from her investments but she can purchase more property with the money when it becomes due than she could when she loaned it. This is the reason the English government is so active to establish a gold basis the world over.

The motive that actuates the English government in making such strenuous efforts to induce the United States to adopt the gold standard—and there can be no doubt of the fact that with her influence out of the United States today there would be a very small following in favor of the gold standard—is because by reducing the currency to a single gold standard she is enabled to get the three great products of the United States at 50 per cent less than she could if we had a bimetallic currency.

For instance, England wants from the United States our raw products of cotton, wheat and silver. In 1873 she was paying for these products 50 per cent more than she paid last year. Cotton was selling at 12½ cents a pound; wheat at \$1.14 a bushel and silver was worth more than \$1.20 an ounce. By her shrewd manipulations in Washington City she has been able to cut these prices in half. Now it is an easy matter to see who is the gainer and who is the loser by this process. She gets what she wants at a less price and we sell at half price.

Now by bringing the status of affairs back to where they were in 1873, we will draw just twice as much money from the English government for these products as we do now. We will get the benefit of it in this country and she will lose it because she will have to pay for it. It is useless to say they can get along with

it out. We know very well that England is compelled to have these products to keep up with her great trade. She was willing to pay more than a dollar a pound for our cotton during the war because she was forced to have it. But she has been very shrewd in her single gold standard idea among certain statesmen of our country, and through them has done what she could not do otherwise.

It takes a man with only a small amount of sense to see that England is not actuated in this matter by any desire to benefit the United States, and the smooth tongued orators that are trying to demonstrate the facts that her system is better for us than our own will have uphill work. The more our people study the question the more they understand it.

## A Word of Heartfelt Welcome.

The Gate City throws her gates wide open today to welcome the valiant Sir Knights who come to attend the sessions of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

It is a gathering of Georgia's best citizenry. The order is made up of men prominent in all the honorable walks of life—men representative of the wealth, the intelligence, the professional and the industrial life of the state—the kind of men that Atlanta delights to honor and to entertain.

Our recent income tax experiment becomes a matter of history and but few tears will be shed at the death blow given the measure yesterday, for since the redeeming feature of the bill had been taken away from it, by the first decision of the court, it had but few defenders in any part of the country. The friends of the measure had a poor showing at the very beginning, both before congress and before the supreme court.

We are not alone in the opinion that several features of the measure, as passed by congress, were intended by those who injected them into the bill to serve a discordant purpose. That the attorney general of the United States was not at all in sympathy with the measure, in letter or in spirit, there is but little doubt. The measure had a rugged path from start to finish, and now that it has been disposed of, let us hope that it will rest in peace.

If it becomes necessary for any further experiment on this line the people will look to the future for a better measure, and one which will come within the bounds of constitutional limitation, and we believe that whenever they make up their mind in earnest that such a measure is a necessity, they will not find the federal constitution in the way.

## Refrigerator for Cities.

The study of the cold storage problem promises to result in some unexpected conveniences. Recently, common carbon dioxide has been substituted for ammonia in the freezing process, and, as it is much cheaper, it will doubtless continue to be used. The gas is produced by heating together soft coal and limestone. The by-products are lime, carbonate of lime and coke tar, which nearly pay the cost of generating the carbon dioxide.

When the carbon dioxide has been cooled and reduced to liquid form it is conveyed in pipes wherever it is wanted. It would be possible to lay connecting pipes through the streets of a city, and supply cold air just as gas is now furnished. A house with one of these pipes would have no need of ice. The temperature could be easily regulated by an instrument attached to the discharge pipe.

This convenience can be utilized for my room in a house, and different members of a family can regulate their apartments to suit themselves. On a hot night in August, when a person retires, he can turn on a faucet and have almost a polar climate, if he desires it.

With this new convenience, the ice-man will have to go. He will be no longer needed. After the projectors experiment a little more with the cold air pipes will be as common in cities as telephone wires. It will be a godsend to the large cities where summer heat is excessive, and when its use becomes general there will be no exodus of people from the south to cooler climates.

A year or two ago a company was organized to introduce the cold air pipes in every state, but the organization failed to materialize. It is now believed that the invention is on a more substantial footing, and it is predicted that it will be a success.

## Shotgun Morality.

The esteemed Springfield Republican is horrified over the southern custom which makes it allowable for a wronged husband to shoot the man who has dishonored his household.

Our contemporary reviews three recent cases in Kentucky and Louisiana and comments as follows:

These things make it safe to say that the shotgun and revolver are regarded in most parts of the south as the proper instruments with which an injured husband may recoup himself for the wrong he has suffered, and murder as the proper antidote for adultery. \* \* \* A public sentiment that approves murder as an equivalent for adultery very consistently lynchings for several offenses and tolerates whitecap performances, kukluxism, and Indian marauding of the kind. The commission of a plot to rob or invade one's home is of a piece with public toleration of the burning of that Texas negro, the slaughter of the defenseless prisoners in the New Orleans parish prison, or in the custody of the sheriff's officers in Memphis jail. It is the public sentiment that properly belongs in communities of low civilization where society is only imperfectly organized, and where law and its machinery are inadequate for the protection of the innocent. It is the same sentiment that tolerates the carrying of the ever-ready revolver with which to resent reflections on one's "honor," and permits two or more prominent citizens to settle a quarrel over a political difference or a point of etiquette by shooting each other dead. The line cannot be drawn between the permissible and the forbidden uses of the pistol if its use as a rectifier of wrongs is to be permitted at all.

The moment the individual is allowed to rectify or revenge his injuries with his high rank should furnish him with the opportunity to do so.

That is the shotgun morality.

## MEADE ON THE RETIRED LIST.

### The President's Indorsement on the Papers.

Washington, May 20.—Admiral Meade was placed on the retired list of the navy today. Secretary Herbert recommended the retirement, and the president indorsed the action as follows:

"Executive Mansion, May 20, 1895.—The within recommendation is approved, and Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade is hereby retired from active service pursuant to section 242 of the revised statutes.

"The president regrets exceedingly that the long active service of this officer, so brilliant in its early stages, often often marked by heroic incidents, should at length be tarnished by conduct at variance with a commendable career, and inconsistent with the example which an officer of his high rank should furnish of subordination and submission to the requirements of his duty.



## WILL SOON BE FREE

Actor Edwin Harcourt Is in Sight of Liberty.

### HIS DISCHARGE HAS BEEN PREPARED

He Has Changed Wonderfully Since He Has Been Confined in the Camp. History of His Crime.

Edwin Harcourt, the actor convict, is once more in sight of liberty.

His discharge papers were made out by the principal keeper of the penitentiary yesterday and will be forwarded to Chattochoechee brick camp, without delay. In a week or two Harcourt will be free.

Harcourt has been an inmate of Chattochoechee convict camp since June 20th last year. He was brought up from Columbus at that time and placed in the stockade by the river. In the eleven months that have passed over his head many events have happened in his domestic life which will change the entire future for him.

Since he donned the convict stripes his wife, who has always been so devoted to him, has sued for a divorce and it has been announced that she would be married again before Harcourt was once more a free man. No announcement of her marriage has been made, however. It is just possible that Harcourt will fight the suit for divorce when he gains his liberty.

Harcourt has changed so wonderfully since he became a convict that his old friends would scarcely know him again. On that bright June day last year when he was brought through Atlanta no man in this city was fairer or more pleasing to look upon. He was decked out in the very latest of fashion and his glossy silk hat was immaculately neat. He wore a natty black suit of faultless style, diamond studs, patent leather boots and looked every inch the swell and prosperous actor that he had been previous to his downfall in Columbus. He was carried to the convict camp in company with a party of negro convicts and looked sadly out of place among the gaols.

When he reached the convict camp he called a negro boy and had himself dusted off. In a few minutes, however, he was dressed in the regulation style and his handsome clothes were put aside for a year. He was too ill to do any work for several weeks. He assisted in looking after such light work as repairing clothing and has really done but little labor during the year of his stay at the camp.

He is rather frail and in no condition to do manual labor.

A year ago he was a handsome clean-shaven fellow, well dressed, fair-weathered and of an active nature. He had the manners of the successful playboy and it could be seen at a glance that he belonged to the dramatic type.

Now he presents a much different picture. He has allowed his beard to grow and his hair is longer than it really ought to be. His beard is shaggy and uneven and he wears a stony uniform that is anything but becomingly neat. He seems to have lost his independent spirit.

Harcourt has waited patiently for his discharge and we experience great interest when Captain Turner's paper reaches the court. We say he will re-establish himself and prove himself worthy of the confidence which he once possessed.

The story of Harcourt's trouble is a familiar one. He went to Columbus with a company of players and liked the town. He decided to stay and became a friend of a number of prominent young men in the city. He met a number of ladies of excellent social standing and by his dashing manners became popular in society. In some way he became possessed of the diamonds of a popular young lady and disappeared. He was caught in Memphis, carried back to Columbus, tried and given one year. The affair created a big sensation at the time.

Before the warm weather of summer prograsses strength makes pure blood and promotes healthy digestion. It is the only true blood purifier.

Galliee."

May be obtained only through The Constitution. Bring or send 10 cents and reading certificate to business office of The Constitution and get this great art work.

### Reader's Certificate.

This certifies that the holder of this is a reader of The Constitution, and as such is entitled to participate in the distribution of the new publications in the series "Earthly Footsteps of the Man of Galliee," upon the normal terms specially arranged for our readers and subscribers as follows:

Bring or send this certificate with 10 cents to cover cost of postage, wrapping, packing, mailing, etc., to The Constitution and any part issued will be delivered or mailed.

In Davis,

M. J. COFER,

Executors.

Phone 1284

And Miss Glenn, stenographer and typewriter, will be glad to serve you. Best style, lowest prices. Nine years' experience. Room 502, fifth floor Equitable building, May 1st.

WELCOME K. P.'S to Hotel Grant. We are ready and waiting to serve each and all. Remember the number and street, 86½ Whitehall; convenient to all parts of the city. Dinner a specialty.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Agreement to take the terms of the will of Mrs. M. A. Davis late of Fulton County, who died at the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday of June next, within the last few hours of sale, the to-wit: to a house in the city of Atlanta fronting eighteen-two (82) feet, Emanuel, fifty-five (55) feet on Ellis st., forty-seven (47) feet on Edgewood avenue, and eighty-four (84) feet on the property of Joel Hurt, or the East Atlanta Land Co., which at the same time and place, a lot in Hollywood cemetery; lot No. 29, block D, 12x18½ feet, on the property of Mrs. M. A. Davis, late of said county, deceased. Terms cash. This May 7, 1895.

Persons desiring to examine the house and lot on Edgewood avenue can refer to Harris & Nutting, Wall st., Atlanta.

In Davis,

M. J. COFER,

Executors.

FOR RENT

The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition

Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitu-

tional.

MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Georgia Lodge No. 96, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall this evening at 8 o'clock. Masons daily qualifying cordial invited to meet with us. Take out chamber of commerce building, 1st fl., 1st bot.

R. M. ROSE, Secretary.

FOR RENT—M.

WANTED—Board and room in strictly private home for man and wife. Address G. E. Constitution office.

WANTED—A couple desire first floor room and board in nice private family home for summer months. Inman Park preferred not beyond entrance and on electric line. Address, writing particulars and terms, Box 29, city.

WANTED—Board.

WANTED—Board and room in strictly private home for man and wife. Address G. E. Constitution office.

WANTED—For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Don't fail to see those city lots \$110 to \$120 each easy payments. Call on owner, 37 North Broad street.

FOR SALE—Inman Park residence, one of the prettiest homes in the park. Apply Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building.

FOR SALE—A few choice lots in Inman Park, the most attractive residential section in the city. Apply to Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building.

FOR SALE—Central business property; pays now 6 per cent; can be made to pay more; buildings new; \$30,000; a splendid investment. Apply to Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building.

FOR SALE—Inman park residence; has hot and cold water, gas, electric bells, 100 square feet, seven rooms, two rooms; de-lightfully located; easy terms. Apply to Trust Company of Georgia, Equitable building.

FOR SALE—Three connecting unfurnished rooms, with water and gas. Courtland, may 1st-21st.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished Room.

FOR RENT—Two connecting unfurnished, first floor front rooms, South Pryor, four blocks from depot, gas and bath, to first-class parties only. C. G. care Constitu-

tional.

HOME IN KIRKWOOD FOR SALE—Four-room cottage, well located; large pleasant house, easy terms. Address D. H. Livermore, State Savings bank, may 1st-21st.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Lower floor 175 Ivy street. References required.

ROOMS FOR RENT—For keeping for lodgers, for offices; also pleasant boarding houses furnished; large selection at Room Exchange, 6 Walton street. pr 15-1m.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished Room.

FOR RENT—Two connecting unfurnished, first floor front rooms, South Pryor, four blocks from depot, gas and bath, to first-class parties only. C. G. care Constitu-

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WIGNAUX'S.

Restaurant, cafe and lunch rooms, 16 Whitehall and 14 E. Alabama street.

Regular meals 25 cents. Our specialties in luncheon steaks, chops, French coffee, whipped cream, small steak, potatoes, corn muffins, hot rolls and coffee, 15 cents, served daily. A la carte orders at moderate prices. Everything in season. Prompt service. Under new management, eB sure and call at Vignaux's.

Vignaux's.

Temperature and beer are synonymous. There is not a fight in a case of the St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian bottled beer, brewed by the American Brewing Co. Bailey & Carroll, wholesale dealers.

ATTENTION, K. P.S.

Here is an item of much importance To You.

Because you have not already secured a hotel during your stay in Atlanta, if not you will do better in the city than to register with the Grant House, 9½ Whitehall street; there you get a first-class hotel, decent apartments, and do so at very reasonable rates.

Don't fail to give the "Grant" a call and you will be pleased.

Miss Romare's Recital Tonight, Freyer & Bradley's Recital Hall.

Keep Your Premises clean and healthy use Deodorin, Lamar & Rankin Drug Company, agents.

ROXBOROUGH SPRINGS.

This beautiful suburban home, 9 miles northeast of Atlanta, Ga., within 300 yards of Powell's Crossing on the Richmond and Danville railroads, is for rent. It is a large, airy, airy next and from 100 to 175 visitors to the exposition can be accommodated. Board can be obtained for less than the cost of living in the city. The table will be provided with a variety of the choicer viands, prepared in the best style of the culinary art. It is only necessary to say that the house will be kept by Mr. A. H. Harper and Mrs. Harper, who will extend a cordial welcome and hospitable entertainment to all who seek this enclosure. Report to help make pleasure. For further information address Mrs. J. A. H. Harper, Peachtree P. O., Ga.

Miss Romare's Recital Tonight, Freyer & Bradley's Recital Hall.

Hotel Grant Arrivals.

John S. Patch, Pine Bluff, N. C.; C. E. Culpepper, Baltimore; Mrs. M. C. Bell and wife, Michigan; Charles L. Granger and wife, Michigan; F. A. Birsdale, Orange and S. Hayes, Ohio colony; F. A. Dean, Montgomery, Ala.

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Restaurant, cafe and lunch rooms, 16 Whitehall and 14 E. Alabama street.

Regular meals 25 cents. Our specialties in luncheon steaks, chops, French coffee, whipped cream, small steak, potatoes, corn muffins, hot rolls and coffee, 15 cents, served daily. A la carte orders at moderate prices. Everything in season. Prompt service. Under new management, eB sure and call at Vignaux's.

Vignaux's.

Temperature and beer are synonymous.

There is not a fight in a case of the St. Louis A. B. C. Bohemian bottled beer, brewed by the American Brewing Co. Bailey & Carroll, wholesale dealers.

ATTENTION, K. P.S.

Here is an item of much importance To You.

Because you have not already secured a hotel during your stay in Atlanta, if not you will do better in the city than to register with the Grant House, 9½ Whitehall street; there you get a first-class hotel, decent apartments, and do so at very reasonable rates.

Don't fail to give the "Grant" a call and you will be pleased.

Miss Romare's Recital Tonight, Freyer & Bradley's Recital Hall.

Keep Your Premises clean and healthy use Deodorin, Lamar & Rankin Drug Company, agents.

ROXBOROUGH SPRINGS.

This beautiful suburban home, 9 miles northeast of Atlanta, Ga., within 300 yards of Powell's Crossing on the Richmond and Danville railroads, is for rent. It is a large, airy, airy next and from 100 to 175 visitors to the exposition can be accommodated. Board can be obtained for less than the cost of living in the city. The table will be provided with a variety of the choicer viands, prepared in the best style of the culinary art. It is only necessary to say that the house will be kept by Mr. A. H. Harper and Mrs. Harper, who will extend a cordial welcome and hospitable entertainment to all who seek this enclosure. Report to help make pleasure. For further information address Mrs. J. A. H. Harper, Peachtree P. O., Ga.

Miss Romare's Recital Tonight, Freyer & Bradley's Recital Hall.

Hotel Grant Arrivals.

John S. Patch, Pine Bluff, N. C.; C. E. Culpepper, Baltimore; Mrs. M. C. Bell and wife, Michigan; Charles L. Granger and wife, Michigan; F. A. Birsdale, Orange and S. Hayes, Ohio colony; F. A. Dean, Montgomery, Ala.

Temperance and beer are synonymous.

**ON TO THE REUNION.**

Veterans Moving Rapidly to the Front from All Sides.

**MISS WINNIE DAVIS PASSED THROUGH**

*She Held a Reception in Her Private Car. Some of the Scenes and Incidents Witnessed Yesterday.*

Three delegations of veterans on the way to the Houston reunion left Atlanta yesterday afternoon over the Southern.

On the train, having come from the north to be with the soldiers her father loved and those who revere the dead leader's memory, was Miss Winnie Davis, the young woman who is lovingly called "the Daughter of the Confederacy."

Miss Davis was escorted by the delegates from the Robert E. Lee camp, of Richmond, Va., and came in a private car, which was furnished her by the Southern railway, accompanied by Miss Mildred Lee, the spon-

which will not permit of her traveling very extensively.

"Mother is stopping in New York," said Miss Winnie Davis, "for you know we do

not like to be separated."

The United States Grand Jury Makes No Distinction of Sex.

**MRS. F. A. JONES ACCUSED OF FRAUD**

*Two Petitions Filed in the United States Court Yesterday—Cases on the Civil Docket.*

It is not by any means an everyday occurrence for the grand jury to indict a woman for committing a fraud against the United States government, but a true bill was found against a woman by the federal grand jury yesterday morning.

This breaks the record. Heretofore the indictment of women has been restricted to moonshining. Now and then a woman has fallen into the cutches of the officers for aiding her husband in running a blockade distillery, but convictions for other offenses than those of making whisky have been like angels' visits, so far as the United States court is concerned.

The woman who thus comes into court under a warrant from the grand juryroom is Mrs. F. A. Jones, alias Mrs. John Jones.

It is charged in the bill of indictment that Mrs. F. A. Jones represented herself to certain parties as Mrs. John Jones, thereby committing a fraud and using the government's mail to accomplish this deception. The real Mrs. Jones is the owner of a large tract of timber land in Tattnall county. In the true bill it is charged that Mrs. F. A. Jones addressed letters to certain parties, D. S. Smith and A. W. Floyd being among the number, claiming to own this land and actually selling a large number of trees that grew thereupon. Mrs. Jones resides in the northern district of Georgia, and for that reason, comes within Judge Newman's jurisdiction.

Mrs. Jones was tried some time ago before the United States commissioner and placed under a commissioner's bond.

The case will be an interesting one when it comes on to be tried.

**Foreman A. O. M. Gay.**

In the absence of Foreman Knowles, who was not present at the meeting of the grand jury yesterday morning, the duties of the position were discharged by Mr. A. O. M. Gay, who was appointed by Judge Newman to act as foreman.

The grand jury met yesterday morning after a recess of two or three weeks.

Foreman Gay assumed the duties of the chairmanship in the absence of Foreman Knowles, and the business of the meeting was dispatched with business-like rapidity.

A large number of true bills were returned at the close of the morning session.

**BIG MONEY IS INVOLVED.**

A temporary receiver has been appointed by Judge Newman to take charge of the assets of the Piedmont Marble Company, in Pickens county.

The petition on which this appointment was made was filed in the clerk's office in the United States court yesterday morning. The complainant is Andrew J. Robinson, successor to the firm of Robinson & Wallace, who claim to have advanced the company as much as \$143,807.22, holding a mortgage on all the mineral property of the defendants.

The trial is set for a final hearing on the 16th of June.

Still another petition was filed in the clerk's office yesterday morning by Garrett B. Linderman against the Georgia Standard Ochre Company, asking for the privilege of foreclosing a mortgage for \$3,000.

The Georgia Standard Ochre Company is located in Bartow county. It is a very important industry, and its financial embarrassment will be a surprise to a great many.

**Judge Newman's Docket.**

Judge Newman is now engaged in the trial of civil cases.

The case on the docket yesterday was the suit of the General Electric Company against the Rome Electric Light Company. Palmer & Read represent the plaintiffs and Reese & Denney the defendants. The trial of the case was not concluded, and will be resumed this morning.

**Dorothy Drew.**

A pretty story of Mr. Gladstone and his little granddaughter Dorothy is told by The Sacred Heart Review. A tourist describing a fete at Hawarden says:

"A space immediately opposite the center was occupied by the young girl off for Mr. Gladstone and his party. A few Indians had already taken their seats on the wall and on chairs within this inclosure, when, like a spirit, Dorothy Drew came dancing along from the court below, and the immense crowd below caught sight of her, when they cheered loudly. Evidently she is well educated to 'being received,' for she danced to the wall and stood smiling with the most perfect serenity. She is only a tiny mite, and was very simply dressed in a pink print frock and a white blouse. She began picking up her frock, and pealed off the sleeves, then, help, on came her little brown shoes and stockings, and she was barefooted. For the rest of the afternoon she remained so, and ran about the court on both gravel walks and grass. While we waited for Mr. Gladstone she sat on the terrace wall, plucking ivy leaves and throwing them to the crowd. She then sat down between her toes and wiggled her little feet to the people. She had exquisitely formed legs and feet, and I was told that she is often seen in the village barefooted. She caught sight of a little boy, and, chiding and not content with giving her a tiny kiss, ran off to the flower beds, gathered some blossoms, made them into a button-hole bouquet with ivy, and passed them over her head. When her grandfather, Mr. Gladstone, sat beside her in his speech, Mrs. Gladstone lifted up the wall beside him, where they stood hand in hand, while the crowd cheered her name. She was a pretty sight, man's face gloved, and she went down and told her to kiss her hand to the people. She was lifted down again out of sight, but for the rest of the afternoon she was dancing—always dancing here, there and everywhere, on her little bare feet."

**SMALLPOX IN STAUNTON.**

Washington, May 20.—The epidemic of smallpox at Staunton, Va., appears to be of a virulent character. The local authorities were in doubt as to whether the disease was smallpox or not, and at their request, (as stated in their dispatches) the marine hospital service detailed Dr. M. J. Rosenau to make a thorough investigation of the situation. He has reported the existence of fifty-two cases in the city and seven in the country. The local authorities now say that they believe the nature of the disease has gone to work actively to eradicate it and prevent its spread.

The smallpox has been secured upon which a pest house is erected. The city will be divided into districts, each district being placed under the care of an experienced physician.

McLaughlin's Trial Will Proceed.

New York, May 20.—Judge Ingram today in the state court chamber denied the motion of Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin's counsel for delay, and has ordered that the trial go on.

Valdon's Proud boast.

The Vicksburg Times says: "There are more pretty little girls in Vicksburg than in any other town in Georgia. They are here in all sizes, and during the next few years they will be leaders of our society. With our daughters, we will be the older set, the future ladies of Vicksburg, with the decided advantage over any generation that has yet caught the aroma of the southern pines."

peculiarities.—One pint flour sifted with 1 teaspoonful Royal Baking Powder, 1 egg, mix with 1 pint sweet milk, beat well to a batter, and bake quick in buttered "Gem" pans already hot.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER BREAD.—One quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1½ teaspoons sugar, 2 heaping teaspoons Royal Baking Powder, half medium-sized cold boiled potato, and water. Sift together, add enough water to rub the potato powder rub in the potato, add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter about as soft as for a pound-cake; add 1 pint of water for a smooth batter. This will be required more or less according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make stiff dough, as in yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 8 by 11 inches, 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over several minutes baking, to prevent over-browning too soon on top. Bake immediately after mixing.

Perfect success can be had only with Royal Baking Powder.

GRAHAM IMPERFECTED BREAD.—One and one-half pints Graham flour, ½ cupfuls sugar, 1 teaspoonful Royal Baking Pow-

der, 1½ pints milk, or equal parts milk and water. Sift together Graham flour, four and one-half cups, and powder well. Add milk and water, mix rapidly until soft dough, which pour from bowl into greased baking pan. Bake in rather hot oven 45 minutes. Protect loaf with paper first 15 minutes.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—Flour 1½ pounds, 1 pint corn meal, ½ pint rye flour, 2 potatoes, 1½ teaspoons salt, 1½ teaspoons Royal Baking Powder, ½ pint water. Sift flour, corn meal, rye flour, sugar, salt and powder together thoroughly; peel, wash and boil 2 medium-sized turnips, rub them through sieve, diluting with water. When this is cold use to mix flour, etc., into batter like cake; pour into well greased mold having a cover. Place it in saucepan half full of boiling water, cover, and boil 1½ hours. Remove it then, take off cover, finish by baking in fairly hot oven 30 minutes.

PECULIAR.—One pint flour sifted with 1 teaspoonful Royal Baking Powder, 1 egg, mix with 1 pint sweet milk, beat well to a batter, and bake quick in buttered "Gem" pans already hot.

WILSON'S IMPERFECTED BREAD.—One and one-half pints Graham flour, ½ cupfuls sugar, 1 teaspoonful Royal Baking Pow-

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**WAS LIKE A BOMB.**

The Circular in Monday's Paper Created a Wild Sensation.

**THE CONDUCTORS KEPT GUESSING**

There Are Many Surmises as to the Outcome of the Investigation.

**THERE IS TUMULT IN THE RANKS**

Secretary Daniel Has Made the Demand That All the Charges Be Proven—The Investigating Committee at Work.

The publication in Monday's Constitution of the circular secretly issued among the Order of Railway Conductors, making severe charges against Grand Secretary William P. Daniel created the widest sensation and confusion among the members of the order.

All day there were knots of men collected about the corridors of the hotels discussing the situation, surmising upon the outcome of the affair and guessing as to how the circular came into the hands of the press.

There is the strictest secrecy in all the doings of the order, and it is rare that anything that happens on the inside finds its way out.

From present appearances the investigation of the charges against the secretary will amount to nothing, but the committee appointed for that purpose is doing searching work and exhausting all resources to get at something whereby the charges may be corroborated.

They were in session yesterday morning for a few hours.

They have the privilege of calling before them any of the members of the order whom they think know anything whereby Mr. Daniel may be held amenable. The main object of attack upon the officer is his career as a politician and his ventures in the main transaction.

The members of the Camden division, who preferred the charges, will be summoned to testify as to the truth of the paper to which their signatures are attached. Some of the sentiments in this circular are very violent, and unless proven it is possible that some action will be taken condemning the members of that division for unauthorized, slanderous and false statements.

The paper was signed by J. A. Conine, chief conductor of the Camden division; J. P. Ancker, E. G. Blaisdell, J. G. Clark, F. S. Slacum, J. B. Bodine and A. E. Ludlow.

These men have committed themselves. They have said that Secretary Daniel is a man who has left undone those things which he ought to have done, and done those things which he should not have done; that political aspirations, wildcat mining schemes and personal aggrandizement are the subjects that absorbed the interest of the officer. They have pledged themselves to the statement that William P. Daniel prostituted his office for private gains; that he used his influences and principles for selfish motives and used its mechanical accessories to promote personal ends. In this circular they say that they believe this and more to be true.

These are the charges which the men from the Camden division are called upon to prove. The investigation is called by Mr. Daniel himself. He has made the demand that they be proven.

Concerning the charges Mr. Daniel acknowledges that he has been interested in the mining transaction. He says that he used every effort to carry forward the interest of this company, of which he is president, but he claims that nothing that he has done is anything but legitimate.

**WANTS THEM TO INVESTIGATE.**

Mr. Daniel is rather reticent in reference to the charges, but he says that he wants the men who have made the charges to prove them.

"Yes," he said last night, "the committee, I suppose, is in session. I understand that they are. I saw that circular, as was stated in the paper this morning, and asked that the full affair be looked into."

Mr. Daniel knows that the circular was passed in order to defeat him for the office. It accomplished its ends in a measure. It was defeated, but the influence of the charges he knows are lasting, and it is this that makes him do all before the convention that the charges be proved in toto.

It is the opinion of many of the delegates that the division that made the charges is in a perilous fix.

"These men are on dangerous ground," said one of the most prominent delegates last night. "They have made statements to which their signatures are attached, and unless they prove all of them the convention will take action. What will be done no one can say. It may be that they will be expelled, but I scarcely think that will result. However, they are in a huddle of six unless they can establish all they have charged, now that the investigation is in progress."

This investigation committee, which is made up of Delegates Condit, Bell and Gilbert, were together yesterday morning. It was thought that the report would be ready yesterday afternoon, but it is understood that there was some difficulty in getting

REMANDED TO JAIL.

**Young White Robbers Were Bound Over Yesterday.**

Walter Mooney and Clem Goodman, leaders of the notorious gang of snatched thieves, had a preliminary hearing yesterday before Justice W. E. Foute.

The evidence against them was not only conclusive, but they confessed to stealing quite a lot of goods from the Southern railroad.

The headquarters of this great brotherhood will be found at room 331 Kimball house, where all information may be given.

The session of the Hoo Hoo Tuesday night will be one of the events of the convention of the conductors.

**OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL.**

Opportunities to join the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo are rare, and many will avail themselves of the meeting Tuesday night. All local Hoo Hoo will be there.

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The session of the Hoo Hoo Tuesday night will be one of the events of the convention of the conductors.

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# Society

Stationery. Monograms. Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards engraved at lowest prices. No delay; work done by skilled workmen in our establishment. Send for samples and price list. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall street.

# imperial

whisky  
vermouth  
holland gin  
manhattan

cocktails.

the very finest—prepared by us from the recipes of renowned bartenders—all sizes bottles—quarts, pints, half-pints—just the thing for good saloons—write us for prices and agencies—

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big whisky house.

marietta and forsyth sts. phone, 378. all kinds of fine whiskies.

**OPIUM** and Whiskey Elixirs cured at home with the best ingredients sent FREE. H. M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

**DO YOU WANT Your House Painted?**

Let us know and we will make you very low prices for first-class work.

**F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO., PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS:**

**TOOTHSOME HAMS**  
—vs.—  
**HIGH-PRICED BEEF.**  
**SMITHFIELD HAMS,**  
**FERRIS HAMS,**  
**DOVE HAMS.**

Other Good Brands at Lower Prices. Everything Seasonable in Large Variety.

**THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.**  
300 and 392 Peachtree Street.  
Phone 628.

**WHO IS DOING THE GROCERY BUSINESS OF ATLANTA?**

**HOYT!**

AND WHY?

Because he is buying and selling for cash larger quantities of fresh seasonable groceries than any retail house in the state. You can buy all of your eatables, fresh and good, at strictly wholesale prices at Hoyt's, 90 Whitehall.

We quote below only a few of our prices.

10 bars best laundry soap . . . . . 25c

Nudavene oat flakes, 2-lb pkgs 10c

Good, mixed teas, per lb. . . . . 30c

Swiss sugar, cured hams, per lb. . . . . 11 1-2c

Old-fashion N. O. sugar cane syrup, per gal. . . . . 50c

Sweet New York corn, per can. . . . . 10c

Two-lb. can Va. Tomatoes. . . . . 05c

Arbuckle's coffee, per pound. . . . . 23c

Levering's coffee, per lb. . . . . 23c

50 lbs Peachtree Flour, the very best. . . . . \$1.10

Pure leaf lard, 10-lb can. . . . . 95c

Three 3-lb. cans California peaches 50c

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Three 3-lb. cans California April cots. . . . . 50c

Best N. Y. cream cheese, per lb. . . . . 15c

Can best condensed milk. . . . . 10c

Old-fashion Porto Rico molasses, per gal. . . . . 30c

Our daily arrival of fresh Sweet Elgin Creamery Butter taken like hot cakes, but it is much better than hot cakes, and only per pound. . . . . 25c

Our prices are the lowest, our goods are the very best, and if you will call we will treat you right. We make a specialty of supplying hotels and boarding houses in the city and all over the state. W. R. HOYT, Telephone 451. 90 Whitehall.

## FOR RENT

The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.

## WATERWORKS MEN.

The American Waterworks Association in Session Here Next Week.

### FULL DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

They Will Come Monday and Will Remain in Session Three Days—Who Will Be the Orators of the Occasion.

A harvest of conventions—Atlanta gets them all. Now comes the waterworks men. They are coming in force, 400 strong. And a representative class of men they are from every state in the union, from Mexico, from Canada and from far away Japan.

By the last of the week the corridors of the hotels will be swarming with civil, mining and mechanical engineers. For three days they will be in session and will be entertained by the local association; and the programme will be interspersed with essays and addresses which, from a scientific standpoint, will be of national interest.

The American Waterworks Association is an organization of paramount importance and influence. It is made up of the superintendents of the water systems of all the large cities, presidents of private water systems, engineers and those men who are interested in the work practically and scientifically.

The last session of the association was held in Minneapolis, and the proceedings were of great significance. It was decided at that meeting to hold the fifteenth annual convention in Atlanta. Here they will begin to gather next Monday afternoon and it is expected that all members of the association will be on hand ready to answer the roll call Tuesday morning.

The association will be in session next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

#### The Committee on Entertainment.

Already the committee on entertainment is preparing for the host of delegates. This committee consists of Judge George Hillyer, Messrs. George Wingship, Aaron Haas, W. G. Richards, R. M. Clayton, George W. Terry, J. G. Oglesby, Elias Hallman, George S. Lowrance and Governor E. B. Bullock.

These gentlemen will have charge of the delegates and have prepared an interesting programme which will be adopted at the next meeting of the local organization.

The committee on general arrangements is made up of Horace G. Holden, Nashua, N. H.; William H. Minner, Birmingham, Ala.; Charles E. Bond, Richmond, Va.; James Manning, Savannah, Ga.; Charles N. Priddy, Leadville, Col.; and William H. Fritchman, New York city.

The committee, it is expected, will arrive in Atlanta in advance of the regular delegates.

#### The Full Programme.

The members of the local committee have been at work on the programme. It has many features of interest and importance.

Following are the full details of the programme for each day:

Tuesday, May 29th—Meeting of the executive committee, 9 a. m.; opening address by Mayor King, actress or Judge George Hillyer, and the reply of Mr. William Ryle, president of the association.

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